

RG 263

CIA

RAOUL WALLENBERG FILE

Folder 9



FICHE # 9

59

201-005925

FROM 15 Apr 78  
THRU 28 Jan 79

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approved for release through  
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Date Nov 12 1993

HRP 93-6

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DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

CONF: IP/DP-9

INFO: FILE, RF, GDDP-D, (11/P)

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PAGE 001

TOT: 150452Z APR 78

WASHINGTON 206474

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DEFERRED TELEPOUCH 150452Z WASHINGTON 206474

TO: [REDACTED]

FROM: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: WNTTEL - WALLENBERG CASE

REF: WASHINGTON 189077

1. FOR [REDACTED] INFORMATION AND POSSIBLE DISCUSSION WITH [REDACTED] WE HAVE PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT TO THE STATE DEPT. FOR PASSAGE, IN CONFIDENCE, TO THE SWEDISH EMBASSY: "AVAILABLE EVIDENCE DOES NOT CONFIRM THE PRESENCE OF A PRISON CAMP ON WRANGEL ISLAND AT ANY TIME, AND LEADS US TO BELIEVE THAT NO SUCH CAMP EXISTED ON WRANGEL ISLAND IN 1960 OR LATER."

2. WITH REGARD TO FURTHER QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE HEARINGS HELD BY THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING SOVIET LABOR CAMPS IN 1973, HQS ADVISED STATE DEPT. THAT WE CANNOT EVALUATE THE VERACITY OF OTHER INFORMATION GIVEN BY AVRAM SHIFRIN OR JEFRI MISHINSKI (AKA "KOZLOV"). WE SUGGESTED THAT THE SWEDES QUERY THE ISRAELIS ABOUT THESE TWO MEN.

3. IN RESPONSE TO A FOLLOW-UP INQUIRY BY THE SWEDISH EMBASSY, HQS STATED THAT WE WOULD HAVE NO OBJECTION TO CONTACT BY THE SWEDES WITH TWO SOVIET EMIGRES (BORIS RABBOT AND MR. KHOXHOV) CURRENTLY RESIDING IN THE U.S., BUT THAT WE DO NOT KNOW THEIR EXACT ADDRESSES OR PHONE NUMBERS.

4. FILE: 201-5925. E2 IMPDET. >

ORIG: [REDACTED]

THOMPSON. CL BY 011334.

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END OF MESSAGE

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15 Apr 78  
201-005925





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

Whipple  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 31, 1978

MEMORANDUM

To : INR/DDC - Mr. Brown  
From : EUR/NE - Ronald E. Woods, Acting  
Subject: Wallenberg Case

The Swedish Government has once again asked for information which may be available relevant to the Wallenberg case. This was done by Embassy Political Counselor, Mats Bergquist during a call October 27.

Two questions from the Swedish Government are attached. The second relates to a report the Swedes have from a Bulgarian source passed to a member of the Swedish Academy of Science which indicated Wallenberg may have been interned in a mental hospital in Irkutsk.

I would appreciate your assistance in determining what information is available from the US Intelligence Community in response to these questions, which could be passed to the Swedish Government.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
GDS



22 Dec 78

\* Memo for the Record (will write later)

I called Bob Fensell +  
Dick Thompson at State and told  
them that:

1. We have no evidence that  
any labor camp or anything similar  
was on Wrangle Island prior  
to 1960.

2. We cannot substantiate  
info on special ward in Hospital in  
Ikhtak.

I told him we would put  
the response in writing if need  
be. I also said that an  
unclassified report on Wrangle Island  
is being written in hopes of getting  
to rest all further speculation about  
the place. (FYI - this from her Podmoleak)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

27 December 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: INR/DDC  
Mr. Bob Melone

SUBJECT: Wallenberg Case

1. This message confirms a telephone conversation held between [redacted] Mr. Dick Thompson and Mr. Bob Funseth on 22 November 1978 concerning a request for information related to the Wallenberg case. This Agency has no information that any labor camp or anything similar was on Wrangle Island prior to 1960. Nor can we substantiate information regarding a special ward in a mental hospital in Irkutsk that housed former inmates from camps on Wrangle Island.

2. The above information should be passed to EUR/NE for the attention of Mr. Dick Thompson and Mr. Bob Funseth.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



The Wallenberg Committee is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization



**If you are a Hungarian Jew,  
if you are a Jew, if you  
believe in justice,  
please read this message.**

This man saved the lives of 23,000 Jews. He may now  
be languishing in a Soviet prison. We have a chance to  
save his life...



Wallenberg  
Memorial

### THE RAUL WALLENBERG STORY—SUMMARY

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>MAY 1944</b>—Wallenberg caught up in desperate last ditch effort to save Jews of Hungary. As efforts in Swedish Embassy thwart the protective passport which saves over 30,000 Jews.</p> <p><b>JUNE 1944</b>—Saves 8,000 children by putting them in Swedish camp. After intercepting death marches to save 100's he creates "international ghetto" protected by Swiss, Vatican and Swedish. 22,000 sheltered within.</p> <p><b>NOV. 1944</b>—As Russians approach, Budapest. SS troops surround the two ghettos containing 40,000 Jews.</p> <p><b>DEC. 1944</b>—Wallenberg, Swedish, German, and American with popular international reputation and the world's delight.</p> <p><b>MAY 1945</b>—Russian takeover. Wallenberg attempts to buy food and medical supplies for ghetto from Soviet and is seized, forced to turn over valuables collected to him and shipped to U.S.S.R.</p> <p><b>1945-1957</b>—Swedish Gov. demands Wallenberg's release—no one dares say they have him.</p> | <p><b>1957</b>—Manner known death certificate claimed Wallenberg died in Lubyanka Prison in 1947.</p> <p><b>1957</b>—Certificate is ripped from beginning. Disfigured, no political prisoners from U.S.S.R. report seeing and talking with Wallenberg.</p> <p><b>1968-1974</b>—Wallenberg alerts the world to the plight of Wallenberg and writes his story in The Chasing Rodeo.</p> <p><b>NOV. 1977</b>—Simon Wiesenthal, who found the letter Adolf Eichmann, announces that he located Wallenberg in a mental hospital in Czech, Slovakia, to help in 1978.</p> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**1978 Continued Efforts for Wallenberg Organized to Bring This Inquiry to Public Attention. We Need Your Help.**

**I WANT TO HELP**

Name  Address

City  State  Zip

Phone  ( )

© The Raul Wallenberg Memorial Fund is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. It was organized by the Swedish Gov. in 1945. It was recognized by the Swedish Gov. in 1945.

WASH. Post  
JAN. 1979



Dagens Nyheter, 22 January 1979

Polish Officer Says:

WALLENBERG IS ALIVE

"I saw Raoul Wallenberg many times in prisons in the Soviet Union between 1952 and 1959. It was a cell mate, an author who told about him for the first time - a naive and noble Swede, as he said - who could not understand why he had been sentenced for espionage."

This is what Abraham Kalinski, an Israeli citizen, says in a telephone interview with DN from New York. Kalinski spent 15 years in Soviet prisons until he was released in 1959, and during all of the fifties, he and Wallenberg followed each other in different prisons for political prisoners.

The Soviet authorities, however, say that Wallenberg died in the Lyubyanka prison in Moscow in 1947.

The first time Abraham Kalinski heard about Wallenberg was in 1951 or 1952 in the prison in Verchney Uralsk, which he himself describes as "a luxury prison for political prisoners." It was here he got a new cell mate who told about the "naive Swede."

Kalinski himself got to see Wallenberg when the political prisoners in Verchney Uralsk were transferred to a prison in Siberia - the Alexandrovskiy Center in the Irkutsk region. This was in 1953 after Stalin's death, and the prison in Verchney Uralsk had to be emptied to make room for the assistants of the overthrown Security Chief Beria.

Kalinski, who was an important political prisoner, was transported with special escorts, while the other prisoners traveled in freight cars. Kalinski says that he saw Wallenberg through a window, dressed in a brown quilted jacket.

Wallenberg allegedly was in Alexandrovskiy Center until 1955, when he was transferred to the prison in Vladimir. Kalinski heard from another fellow prisoner that Wallenberg had been transported there.

Kalinski himself was in Vladimir where he sat in cell No. 21 in block No. 2. And he soon heard from a Georgian, Simon Gogoberidze, that Wallenberg was in the same block in cell No. 23. Kalinski says that he has seen Wallenberg through a window when he promenaded in the yard.

"He walked together with Mamulov, who was one of Beria's assistants, and with Shalva who had been secretary of the Central Committee in Georgia," Kalinski says. "They were the ones whom I actually was looking at, but in that way I got to see Wallenberg too."



Kalinski had heard Wallenberg's story from his cell mate, the author, in the prison in Verchney Uralsk already.

The last trace that Kalinski has of Wallenberg in the Soviet Union is from 1967. In 1968 he met his former cell mate from Vladimir - Simon Gogoberidze - who was released in 1967. Kalinski looked Gogoberidze up in Tiflis in Georgia; they talked about old fellow prisoners, and Gogoberidze said that Wallenberg was still there when he left the prison.

Kalinski himself did not realize that Wallenberg was a big political case until 1976 when he emigrated to Israel. It was some months ago when the well-known Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal explained that they ought to stop the Moscow Olympic Games if the Soviet Union did not release Raoul Wallenberg.

"I read about Wallenberg and that he had been in Budapest, and I had the name somewhere in my head. So I contacted the authorities who sent me to the Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv, and there I explained about my encounters with Wallenberg. This was in November last year.

That conversation in the Swedish Embassy was evaluated as so interesting by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that they contacted Kalinski who had by then been able to go to the U.S.A. Kalinski met Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leif Leifland and Head of Department Sven Hirdman in New York on 20 December last year.

The information that Kalinski gave about the Vladimir prison was in accordance with other information that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had collected about Wallenberg. In 1959 the Swedish Government sent a memorandum to the Soviet authorities and asked them to investigate the case on basis of the new information provided by witnesses. Because at that time they had a number of prisoners in Vladimir who had said that they had had knocking contact (sic) with Wallenberg.

And on 3 January this year the Swedish Government sent a report to the Soviet authorities, requesting renewed investigation of Wallenberg's fate.

In this there also was the information that Wallenberg allegedly was alive as late as in 1975. He had been seen by a prisoner in the Butyrki prison's sick ward.

That piece of information also came from Kalinski, but just indirectly. Because he had heard from a Russian emigrant, now living in Israel, who had had contact with his father by phone. The father, who was still in the Soviet Union, had just been released from the prison and had said that he had met a Swede who had been imprisoned for thirty years there, in the sick ward.



Why does Kalinski think that it may have been Wallenberg?

"Why shouldn't it have been? There are no other Swedes in Soviet prisons - except for Erik Andersson, and he is crazy (sic); I have met him (Andersson is a person who is mentioned in Solzhenitsyn's Gulag Archipelago). I can tell you that those who survive prisons live for a long time - just remember Vera Figner and others. And Wallenberg has never been in any camp. They did not place foreign prisoners in camps.

"In prisons there isn't as hard work, there is less hunger, there it is easier to survive. From what I heard, the person who was seen in Butyrki was in good health. The sick ward is for light sicknesses, but prisoners from different places come there.

"And Wallenberg isn't old - he would have been 63 years old then."

Abraham Kalinski himself is a Pole and was envoy in the Soviet Ministry of Defense as a representative of the Polish Army in Moscow during the war. It was as such that he was arrested in 1944. Later he became a Soviet citizen and still lived in the city of Vladimir after he was released in 1959.

"But ever since that day I tried to get out of the Soviet Union. And in 1976 I succeeded in emigrating legally. Now I live in Haifa."

Disa Hastad

---

Raoul Wallenberg was born in 1912, so he would have been 67 years old today. Raoul Wallenberg was sent by the Swedish Government to Budapest in 1944 to save the Hungarian Jews from annihilation. During his stay at the Swedish Legation he saved approximately 100,000 Jews by giving them Swedish aliens passports or placing them under the protection of the Embassy.

He was arrested in January 1945 by the Soviet authorities in Budapest.

The Soviet authorities at first explained in January and February

#### DN BACKGROUND

1945 that Wallenberg had been put under Russian protection - but later they became silent, and the Soviet authorities denied that they had any knowledge of Wallenberg.

It lasted until 1957 before the Soviet authorities admitted officially that Wallenberg had been in Soviet prisons - but that he had died in the Moscow prison Lyubyanka in 1947 from a heart attack.



The Swedish Government considered this information unsatisfactory, however, and explained that they reserved the right to make new inquiries if new information should come out. And such information has come all the time; in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs they have received and processed numerous tips, but most of them have turned out to be false.

One piece of information that they do believe, however, was the one that Professor Nanna Svartz got on a visit to Moscow in 1961 - that Wallenberg was in a mental hospital in the Soviet Union.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been reproached for having reacted too late on the fall of Wallenberg. If they had started in 1945 already, they might perhaps have gotten a result. The official petitions were made in 1957, 1959, and 1965.





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

SECRET (Entire text)

January 23, 1979

MEMORANDUM

To : INR/DDC - Mr. Brown  
From : EUR/NE - Ronald E. Woods - 652-0529  
Subject: Case of Swedish National Raoul Wallenberg

The Swedish Embassy has again requested our assistance with regard to the case of Raoul Wallenberg, which was the subject of earlier memos from this office dated March 28 and October 31, 1978.

The current Swedish inquiry stems from statements by an Israeli citizen named Abraham Kalinski, who was born in Poland and is now probably in his late 60's. He has stated he was an aide to General Anders, Commander-in-Chief of the Free Polish Forces during World War II. Kalinski was in various Soviet prisons from 1944 to 1959, and emigrated to Israel in 1976. He has told the Swedes Wallenberg was in a prison called Verchne Uralsk in 1951, and in a prison in Vladimir, near Moscow, in mid-1960.

An important part of Kalinski's story is that in 1944 he had contact with an American consular officer in Moscow named Paul Michael Dudko, (the Foreign Service List for that time spells the last name DUTKO.) In May 1944 Kalinski and another Soviet Jew named B. Marko wrote a letter to President Roosevelt describing the crimes of Soviet authorities against the Jews and others, including the Katyn forest massacre. This letter was given to Dudko, with the understanding he would give it to Ambassador Harriman. A couple of days later Kalinski was arrested by the KGB, who had the letter. The KGB--specifically a man named Merkulov described by Kalinski as the head of the KGB--also seemed to be aware of all his conversations with Dudko. Kalinski was then imprisoned until 1959.

~~SECRET~~  
RDS-1 1/21/99 (VINE, Richard D.) EUR.



~~SECRET~~

(2)

Following his release in October 1959 Kalinski lived in Vladimir until 1968, and then moved to Moscow and worked as an engineer and translator until 1976 when he was allowed to leave for Israel. He married a Russian and became a Soviet citizen during the period 1959-1976.

At the present time Kalinski is in the United States, trying to see Harriman and George Kennan as part of an effort to verify his story in order to get restitution from the Soviets. Kalinski may make his story public.

The Wallenberg case continues to attract great interest in Sweden and the government follows up carefully on every lead. In order to try to determine the veracity of Kalinski's statements, the Swedish Embassy would appreciate any information available on the following points:

1. Do we have any information confirming the statements of Abraham Kalinski, in particular on the period from 1959 when he left prison until 1976 when he emigrated to Israel?
2. Do we know anything about a possible relationship between Kalinski and Dudko (DUTKO), recognizing the implication of Kalinski's statements is that Dudko might have been in contact with the Soviet authorities? The Swedes recognize the sensitivity of this question and will hold our reply in confidence.

~~SECRET~~



Dagens Nyheter, 23 January 1979, page 1

"I SAW WALLENBERG"

Witness Steps Forward

Raoul Wallenberg may have been alive in 1975 still, and a new witness has stepped forward who has seen Wallenberg many times in different Soviet prisons from 1952 to 1959 - in other words, long after 1947 which the Soviet authorities gave as the date of his death.

The new witness, Abraham Kalinski, whom DN interviewed by phone thinks that Wallenberg is still alive.

The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has evaluated his information as so reliable that the Government requested a new explanation of Wallenberg's fate from the Soviet Ambassador on 3 January. But the Soviet Embassy answered on 24 January that Wallenberg died in the Lyubyanka Prison in 1947 and that "nothing new is found or can be found in the question about Raoul Wallenberg's fate."

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THE WALLENBERG CASE

continues to throw a shadow over the Soviet authorities conduct. One has the strong feeling that they feel that with the great suffering of the Soviet society during the Second World War in mind Sweden ought to stop interesting itself in one single human fate. No Soviet efforts to bring clarity over what happened to Raoul Wallenberg have evidenced themselves since 1957 when it was explained that he had died ten years earlier.

The Soviets ought to realize very well that the Swedish authorities have examined the current new evidence carefully before they made another appeal to the Soviet Union a couple of weeks ago. The answer from the Soviet Union is not only unsatisfactory. It is also formed as a nonchalant rebuff. Nothing indicates that they have tried in any way to examine the new information.

Obviously the Swedish Government cannot be satisfied with this answer. It is good that it is said to clearly that the efforts to clear up the Wallenberg case are continuing.

OS



Expressen, Friday 26 January 1979

New Sensational Witness

- Now the Government Demands:

LET RAOUL WALLENBERG OUT!

By Eric Sjöquist

Under the strictest secrecy a new and sensational activity has developed in the case of Raoul Wallenberg. After new testimony that Wallenberg was in the Vladimir prison in the Soviet Union in 1968 and that the Swede was seen in a hospital in Moscow 1975, the Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) on 3 January.

A note, signed by Prime Minister Ola Ullsten, was given to him. The Swedish Government demanded that Wallenberg should be released.

The official Russian answer came Wednesday: The Soviet Government sticks to its earlier reply that Raoul Wallenberg died in the Lyubyanka prison in Moscow in 1947.

The Swedish note is the first in 14 years which a Swedish government has sent in the Raoul Wallenberg affair, which has been an irritation for the Swedish-Soviet relations ever since Wallenberg was arrested in 1945 and taken to Russia.

The Swedish Government believes the new evidence, which also supports earlier testimony in the case of Raoul Wallenberg.

It is said in the Russian note, among other things, that the information was investigated, but that it is not true. It is stated that the allegation that Wallenberg was seen alive in Moscow in 1975 has nothing to do with reality.

The Swedish Government acted fast after one of the new witnesses, the Pole Abraham Kalinski, was questioned by Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leif Leifland and Head of Department Svend Hirdman in New York on 20 December last year.

Abraham Kalinski was in Moscow in 1943 already as "military representative of the Polish Army with the Soviet People's Commissariat for the Defense." He was arrested later and has been in various prisons in the Soviet Union.

Kalinski has, among other things, been able to confirm information to the Swedish Government to the effect that a certain person had seen Raoul Wallenberg in a hospital in Moscow.

The following is excerpts of Kalinski's report:



The first time Kalinski heard any mention of Raoul Wallenberg was in a prison in Verkhneurisk in 1951. A cell mate of Kalinski had been in the same cell as the Swede that year.

According to Wallenberg's own words, he had been arrested by the Soviet authorities in Budapest in the beginning of 1945. After a few days confined to the Soviet garrison, he was sent together with other prisoners to Moscow. He was placed in the Lyubyanka Prison until he was sent to Verkhneuralsk.

Wallenberg had been sentenced "in contumaciam" to 25 years in prison for "espionage."

#### Transferred:

In the year of 1953 Wallenberg was transferred to Aleksandrovskiy Central, which was an old Czarist prison in the Irkutsk oblast.

In 1955 Wallenberg and others were taken to the Vladimir Prison about 18.5 miles outside Moscow.

Kalinski was in cell No. 21 in a hospital block in the Vladimir Prison in the beginning of 1956. The Georgian prisoner Simon Gogoberidze was taken to that cell, and he reported that Raoul Wallenberg and another prisoners were placed in cell No. 23 in block 2 at the same time.

Block No. 2 was called "the hospital block", but it mainly contained special isolated prisoners.

Kalinski was released from the prison on 29 October 1959. At that time Raoul Wallenberg, the former Secretary of Georgia's Central Committee, and one of the Russian security chief Beria's assistants, Shariya, were still in cell 23, Block No. 2, in the Vladimir Prison.

Kalinski met his former cell mate Simon Gogoberidze, who had been released and was living in Tiflis, in the year of 1968.

Gogoberidze reported that Raoul Wallenberg was still (1968) in cell 23 together with a colonel.

Kalinski reports that foreign prisoners are in prisons, not in labor camps.

In Soviet labor camps you must, according to Kalinski, be strong in order not to succumb from exhausting work, hunger, and cold.

In prisons a psychological and moral stability is required to stand the absolute isolation.



- 3 -

"Naturally you shouldn't think that they can eat until they are full in the prisons. But the prisoners there do not lose calories. Therefore, they live longer in prisons. Of these Raoul Wallenberg has stayed alive," Abraham Kalinski says.

Caption under Photograph

Maj von Dardel, 87, Raoul Wallenberg's mother. Since 1945 she has tried to get proof that her son is alive. 34 years of uncertainty - and sometimes certainty. We must not give up, is her comment to the new information about Raoul Wallenberg.

MOTHER IN TEARS: "WE MUST NOT GIVE UP..."

By Eric Sjöquist

"We must not give up."

This is Raoul Wallenberg's 87-year-old mother's comment to the most recent development in the case of her imprisoned son.

Maj von Dardel cried when she concluded the conversation.

She has lived with uncertainty, sometimes certainty, about her son's fate since 1945.

She herself has worked intensively to get proof that her son lived when the Soviet Government said that he had died.

Raoul Wallenberg's brother, Guy von Dardel, professor of physics at Lund University, says to Expressen. "We must not be satisfied with the Russian answer to the Swedish Government's note. We do not believe that the answer is the final say in this case. We must study the Russian answer thoroughly and later decide what further steps we can take.

"I believe that the Swedish Government's note is based on very conclusive evidence."

A MYSTERY - FOR 34 YEARS

Raoul Wallenberg, born on 4 August 1912, was sent by the Swedish Government to Budapest in the summer of 1944 to try to save as many Jews as possible from the Nazis' gas chambers.

He was appointed legation secretary, but as a diplomat he worked very unconventionally to save these people who were sentenced to death.

According to Ambassador Per Anger, who was Raoul's friend in Budapest, the young Swede saved the lives of close to 100,000 Hungarian Jews.



Wallenberg was arrested by Soviet authorities in Budapest in January 1945 and taken to the Soviet Union.

In the year of 1957, after a number of Swedish notes, the Russian Government reported that Raoul Wallenberg (or "the prisoner Wallenberg") had died in the Lyubyanka prison in Moscow in the summer of 1947.

A number of witnesses, whom the Government consider reliable, have reported that they have seen Raoul Wallenberg alive far into the 1960's.

The Russian Professor Alexander Myasnikov reported to his Swedish colleague, Professor Nanna Svartz, that Raoul Wallenberg was in a mental hospital in 1961.

Prime Minister Tage Erlander requested in a note to the Russian Government that Raoul Wallenberg, on basis of Nanna Svartz' report, be brought home to Sweden.

The Russian Government denied that Wallenberg lived in 1961.

In 1964 Erlander took the Wallenberg case up with Khrushchev when the latter visited Sweden. Khrushchev got so furious that he threatened to cut the visit short.

Since then there have been no diplomatic actions, as far as we know, until now when Ola Ullsten gave the sensational note to the Soviet Union on 3 January this year.



Goteborgs-Posten, 27 January 1979

Raoul's Brother to G-P:

WE CAN NOT ACCEPT THE SOVIET ANSWER

"We Believe that Raoul Is Living Somewhere in the Soviet Union,"  
Raoul Wallenberg's brother, Professor Guy von Dardel, Said Friday to  
G-P. The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Had Then Revealed New  
Sensational Testimony Which Indicates That Wallenberg Was Alive as  
Late as 1975. In an Exchange of Notes With the Swedish Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs, the Soviet Authorities Have Denied the Information.  
"We - Raoul's Family - Will of Course not Be Satisfied With the  
Soviet Answer," Professor von Dardel Says to G-P.

Raoul Wallenberg, born in 1912, worked as a Swedish diplomat in Budapest in 1944. He made great efforts to save Jews from the Nazis' death sentences in the final phase of the war. He was arrested by Soviet authorities in Budapest in January 1945. He was taken to the Soviet Union and has since then disappeared.

The Swedes have taken up Wallenberg's fate with the Soviet Union numerous times. In 1957 the Soviet government claimed that Raoul Wallenberg had died in the Lyubyanka Prison in Moscow in 1947. Since then a number of statements by former prisoners in Soviet prisons have indicated that the Soviet allegation was untrue. Last Friday the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs revealed new sensational evidence provided by a former Polish officer, Abraham Kalinski.

On 3 January Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leif Leifland requested in a note to the Soviet Union's Charge d'Affaires in Stockholm, E. Rymko, that the Soviet authorities should make a new investigation on occasion of the evidence.

The Soviet answer came Wednesday. They deny that "Raoul Wallenberg allegedly was in the Soviet Union as late as in 1975." And they maintain the former information to the effect that he died in 1947.

"We evaluate this new testimony, by Abraham Kalinski very positively," Raoul Wallenberg's brother, Professor Guy von Dardel, in Lund to G-P. It is very detailed and certain. It confirms earlier evidence.

"It is my opinion that Kalinski's information is one hundred percent reliable. And it is very valuable to get proved that Raoul lived at such a late time as 1975. There is now cause to think that he still is alive," Professor von Dardel says. "It has always been important to us to show that the information that Raoul died in 1947 was not true.

"Of course, we won't let ourselves be satisfied with the Russian answer. We shall now have to continue the work and evaluate information from various sides. We cooperate closely with the Ministry of

COPIES TO  
Phil KAVIMAN  
AL KARUSTA  
1-11  
WALLENBERG



Foreign Affairs. It is very satisfactory that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs explains that they do not consider the case concluded with the Soviet answer.

"Kalinski's evidence has given us a picture of what has happened and that stimulates us to continue our efforts."

Jan Behre

#### POLE ABOUT WALLENBERG

"LIVED IN THE SOVIET UNION IN 1975"

-From G-P's Correspondent Vivcka Vogel-

New York: Mere chance led the Polish officer Abraham Kalinski, 62 years old, and residing in Israel since 1975, to read a small notice in an Israelian newspaper in September 1978. It said that Simon Wiesenthal was adamant in wanting to investigate the fate of the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg. Kalinski became very surprised since he, who had been in Russian prisons together Wallenberg in the unknown Gulag Archipelago, had thought that Wallenberg had been free for many years.

Kalinski is a small, round, pleasant man with the Polish liberation medal on his blue jacket. He speaks German and has just come to the U.S.A. to sue the American Department of State. It now seems that he is going to become front page news on a completely different occasion than the legal action against the American government. He lives with relatives in the New York suburb Queens and is going back to his home in Israel in the beginning of February. The briefcase is full of evidence, reports, and articles, and he answers all questions calmly at a speedily arranged press conference in a Manhattan hotel Friday.

#### Thought He Got Out

Why didn't he call attention to the fact that Wallenberg possibly was alive as late as 1975 earlier?

"Dear God," he says, and strokes the slightly graying hair.

"I was certain that Wallenberg had gotten out long ago. Without the notice in the Israelian newspaper I would still have been thinking so."

His story, certain parts of which also are Wallenberg's, is that he in 1945 as a Polish military observer in Moscow was arrested on false grounds (this is why he has brought legal action against the American Department of State) and was sent to the Lyubyanka Prison.



In the same prison were the singer and poet Wendrowski and the Foreign Minister of Latvia, Munthers. Wendrowski had on several occasions defended Wallenberg, who had just come from Budapest. It was not wrong, Wendrowski thought, to help Jews out of Germany. These three gentlemen, Wallenberg, Wendrowski, and Munthers, shared a cell.

Kalinski never met Wallberg, but frequently saw him in the yard. Because the Russian tactic was to isolate Wallenberg with only Russian or White Russian prisoners.

In 1953 Stalin died and Beria was murdered, and the prisoners were moved to Aleksandrovskiy, the central prison in the Irkutsk region. Kalinski, who was an officer, got better treatment than the other prisoners. And he vividly described the train trip to Irkutsk when he was guarded by four guards and was allowed to go to the rest-room while the other prisoners, including Wallenberg, were placed 30 in the same train compartment. He did recall though that he waved to Wallenberg whom he recognized from the former prison.

Both Kalinski and Wallenberg spent the years from 1953 to 1955 in the Irkutsk prison. He often waved to him there in the prison yard. In 1955 Kalinski, Munthers, and Wallenberg were transferred to the prison in Vladimir, where Wallenberg shared a cell with Beria's deputy, Mamolov. They became very good friends. In 1959 Kalinski was pardoned and was rehabilitated in Russia. Two days before he left the prison he saw Wallenberg who, according to Kalinski, had a long, narrow face, had dark hair, and he was dressed in a quilted jacket. Kalinski himself remained in Moscow until 1975 when he got an exit permit to Israel.

In the summer of 1967 he was in a seaside resort in Russia for his bad back and there met a former prison friend and started asking him about different fellow prisoners. The fellow prisoner then said, in 1967, that he had just heard about Wallenberg who had been seen promenading with some officers in the prison in Vladimir, obviously in good health. The Vladimir prison is located 18 miles outside Moscow.

#### Same Prison

However, Abraham Kalinski's really sensational information to the effect that a woman in Tel Aviv had received new information from her father came later. This man, who lived in Moscow as late as in the summer of 1975, had been in the same hospital prison as "a tall, dark Swede." The name Wallenberg was not mentioned, but when Kalinski talked with the father in Moscow later, he said that his two-year hospital prison stay in Butyrka was nothing compared to "the tall, dark Sweden who had been in prison for more than thirty years."

Kalinski gave a complete description of the whole Wallenberg case in last Sunday's Russian periodical, "New Russia," which is published on Manhattan.



"Has Not Died"

So the information that the Russians gave to the effect that Wallenberg died in 1947 is not true?

"No, it is definitely not true," Kalinski says. "I saw him myself both in 1952 on the train trip and in the Vladimir Prison until 1959. They were treated worse than I, got salt fish but no water. There was also a priest from Latvia in Wallenberg's cell."

How can Kalinski explain that Wallenberg has survived 34 long years of imprisonment?

"It is possible, although it is under poor conditions. He has been in prison and not in prison camps. You don't survive prison camps," says Kalinski, who saw Wallenberg as late as 27 October 1959, two days before he himself was released. During the years from 1952 to 1959 he saw Wallenberg three-four times during the week and could wave to him from his cell. In the prison in Vladimir Kalinski had cell No. 21 and Wallenberg had cell No. 23 in another cell building.

Did the other prisoners call him by his name?

"Of course, either Raoul or the Swede or Wallenberg," Kalinski says.

So you think he is alive?

"Yes, in any case as late as the summer of 1975," Kalinski, who gives a very reliable impression, says and adds,

"In any case I saw him with my own eyes in 1959. That I know," he says, "and he looked as if he were in good health."



Svenska Dagbladet, Saturday 27 January 1979

#### MFA ACTION AFTER TESTIMONY THAT WALLENBERG LIVED IN 1975

Serious testimony to the effect that Raoul Wallenberg lived as late as in 1975 has caused the first Swedish diplomatic action in this case in fourteen years. The Soviet authorities claim that they have made a new investigation, but they repeat the earlier reply that Wallenberg died in 1947.

The evidence seems first and foremost to reinforce the earlier Swedish opinion that Wallenberg was alive in the Vladimir Prison in the latter part of the fifties, i.e., at least ten years later than the Russians have claimed.

The new information, however, that Raoul Wallenberg was seen alive in the Soviet Union both in 1968 in Vladimir and 1975 in a Moscow hospital has not been supported by other evidence.

#### Report to MFA

The report which caused the MFA to demand an explanation from Moscow came in November last year from Abraham Kalinski. He got permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union to Israel in 1976, but it was not until last fall that the Swedish authorities learned through a West German TV company that Kalinski had information about Wallenberg.

Kalinski gave his first report to the Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv in the beginning of December. On 20 December he gave a more detailed explanation in New York to Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leif Leifland and Head of Department Sven Hirdman from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) in Stockholm.

Kalinski who was born a Polish Jew was arrested in 1944, one year before Wallenberg was seized by the Russians in Budapest and was then imprisoned until 1959. In 1951 Kalinski heard mention of Wallenberg for the first time from a former cell mate of him in the Verchneural'sk (Upper Ural) Prison. Wallenberg had allegedly said that he had been sentenced to 25 years in prison for espionage.

According to Kalinski's testimony, Wallenberg was taken to the prison of Aleksandrovskiy Central in the Irkutsk region in 1953 and in 1955 to Vladimir, an unknown "elite prison" about twenty miles east of Moscow.

#### Detailed Information

Here Kalinski's detailed information is in complete agreement with the information about Wallenberg's Vladimir period which the Swedish MFA has received earlier. In the MFA note to Moscow they also refer to the fact that Wallenberg was confined to cell 23 in Corpus II, the so-called hospital block, and write that the new information confirms information that the Swedish Government was able to give the Soviet Government as early as 1959.



According to his testimony, Kalinski met a released previous fellow prisoner in Tiflis in 1968. This man said that Wallenberg was still imprisoned in Vladimir then.

In 1975 Wallenberg was allegedly seen by a certain person in a prison hospital, Butyrka, in Moscow. Swedish authorities know the identity of the person, but will not reveal it. They have tried in vain to get the Moscow resident's information to Kalinski verified.

On 3 January this year, i.e., just two weeks after the Swedish diplomats' conversation with Kalinski in New York, the Swedish Government requested that the Russians immediately investigate the new information "for the purpose of establishing whether Wallenberg had been in the above-mentioned prisons on the dates given."

#### "Nothing New in the Case"

The Soviet answer came Wednesday. It referred to the reply in 1957 that Wallenberg had died in July 1947 and the confirmation in 1965 "that nothing new is found and nothing new can be found in the question of R. Wallenberg's fate."

The Swedish diplomatic action indicates that they consider Kalinski a very reliable witness.

The MFA's work hypothesis still is that "Wallenberg may be alive." It was said in a statement Friday that "the Government does not consider the Raoul Wallenberg case concluded with the Soviet answer, and that there will be continued efforts to bring about completely certainty about his fate."

"The Soviet note has a more polite tone than earlier, and that can be considered hopeful. But we are shocked that the Russians have not produced something more positive after this very strong evidence."

That is how Raoul Wallenberg's brother, Professor Guy von Dardel, comments the new information and the diplomatic exchange of notes.

Jugmar Lindmarker

#### Kalinski About the Prison Years:

I REMEMBER THE SWIDE VERY WELL

New York: SvD). I thought that Raoul Wallenberg had gotten out long ago. There are, after all, so many who have gotten out of Russian prisons during the last few years. When I saw Wallenberg's name in a newspaper in September 1978, it was as if lightning hit me.

Abraham Kalinski is 62 years old, a short, round man with a medal from the Polish resistance movement in a red and white ribbon on his lapel.



"I know that Wallenberg lived as late as the summer of 1975, and then the Soviets can say what they want to," he says.

When the war ended in 1945, Abraham Kalinski - Polish liaison officer in Moscow during the war - landed in the notorious Lyubyanka prison. From there he was moved to the prison in Vercheneural'sk in the Chelyabinsk region.

In the same prison there was a Polish singer named Wendrowski, the former Latvian Minister of Foreign Affairs Munters - and Raoul Wallenberg.

"I saw him often. We waved to each other through the bars and the cell windows. But I never spoke with him."

"How do you know it was Wallenberg?"

"Everybody talked about him as either Raoul or Wallenberg. And furthermore, Wendrowski told me about Wallenberg's fate."

The prisoners in Vercheneural'sk were transported to the prison Aleksandrovskiy Central in the Irkutsk region, about 18 miles east of Moscow, in 1953.

Kalinski remembers the train trip there well.

"I, who was a 'state criminal,' was guarded by four soldiers and an officer in my own compartment with iron bars in front of the window. The others, among them Wallenberg, were put 30 into one car."

#### Mamolov Good Friend

Mamolov, who had been Beria's deputy, also came to the new prison. He and Wallenberg became very good friends up to the year of 1959, it seemed.

"I saw Wallenberg three, four times during the week. But, as I said, we never talked together. Since I was a 'state criminal,' there were special rules for me. It was not too easy to get to talk with fellow prisoners."

"On the other hand, I noticed that Wallenberg was never allowed to be together with anybody but Russian prisoners."

"How did he look?"

"Long, narrow face, thin, dark hair, the little you could see under the prison cap. His clothes were light brown khaki. It was said that the clothes were American and booty from the Second World War."



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"When it was cold, we were dressed in quilted jackets and pants," Kalinski adds. "It is possible to survive a Russian prison. You get food and you get assigned to the sick ward if you become sick. It was thousands of times worse to end up in a labor camp."

#### Cell 23

In 1955 Wallenberg, Kalinski, Wendrowski, and the others were transferred to the prison in Vladimir.

"I had cell No. 21 in another prison building. Wallenberg had cell No. 23. We had some correspondence."

The Soviet authorities began their "rehabilitation program" for Kalinski in 1957, and on 23 October 1959 he was released for good.

"Two days before that I saw Wallenberg for the last time," he says. He seemed to be in good health then.

Abraham Kalinski married and stayed in the Soviet Union for twenty years. Even during that period he was confronted with Wallenberg's name once. It was when he met a recently released fellow prisoner in 1967. They talked about the old days, and the other one (SvD has his name) said that the Swedish diplomat always promenaded together with a colonel in the prison yard...

#### Genuine Witness

Abraham Kalinski has already been described as the most genuine witness since Professor Nanna Svartz among the numerous who have reported on Raoul Wallenberg.

Kalinski works as a chemical engineer in Israel. The reason that he is in the U.S.A. is the arrest in 1945. Kalinski claims that he was betrayed by a double agent in the American Embassy in Moscow.

The American Department of State confirmed Friday that Kalinski had been their "informer" in Moscow. Now he is suing the American Government for one and a half million dollars in compensation for the Russian prison years.

"It's a shame that I did not know earlier that Wallenberg was still in the Soviet Union. Then I would, of course, have gotten in touch with Swedish authorities."

"Now it was, as I said, in a newspaper note this fall about Simon Wiesenthal's investigations and the Moscow Olympic Games that I saw Wallenberg's name. Dear God, I can still see that slim Swede before my eyes..."

Omar Magnergård



Arbeterbladet, 27 January 1970

NEW WITNESS: "WALLENBERG IS ALIVE"

...AND THE SOVIETS REPEAT:

- HE DIED IN 1947!

Is Raoul Wallenberg still alive? Yes, very likely, a former prisoner in the Soviet Union, the Pole Abraham Kalinski, says. No, the Soviet Government says; Raoul Wallenberg died in the Lyubyanga Prison in Moscow in 1947.

But the Swedish Government believes that Wallenberg is alive. On 3 January a note was sent in greatest secrecy to the Soviet Government with a request that Raoul Wallenberg be released immediately. The Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm had to accept the note, signed by Prime Minister Ola Ullsten.

The reason is that the Swedish Under Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs Leif Leifson and Head of Department Sven Hirdman had heard Abraham Kalinski's testimony in New York. It contains so many details and new information that the government places great credence in the information.

#### Stuck To

But Wednesday, three weeks after the Government's note, the Soviet Government answered and stuck to what they had said earlier. Raoul Wallenberg died more than 31 years ago.

Raoul Wallenberg was sent as Swedish Legation Secretary to the embassy in Budapest in 1944 in order to save Jews from the Nazis. In January 1945 he was, however, seized by Soviet police. In 1957 the Soviet Government reported that Raoul Wallenberg had died in prison ten years earlier, i.e., in 1947.

After that it has been claimed several times that Raoul Wallenberg did not die in 1947. A Soviet professor reported in 1961 that Wallenberg was in a mental hospital. Prime Minister Tage Erlander immediately demanded that Wallenberg be returned home. But the reply from the Soviet Union was just like three years later, in 1964, when a new inquiry was made from Sweden that Wallenberg died in 1947.

#### Khrushchev

The inquiry in 1964 was made directly of the head of government, Nikita Khrushchev, during his State Visit here. Khrushchev, however, got so furious over this case being brought up again that he threatened to cut his State Visit short.

But now 14 years after Khrushchev's fit of anger, the Raoul Wallenberg affair surfaces again. This time Sweden's Government has



gotten very detailed information about where Raoul Wallenberg was on several dates from 1947 and ahead to 1975.

The former Soviet prisoner Abraham Kalinski says that he heard mention of Raoul Wallenberg in a prison in Verchneural'sk in 1951. Kalinski's cell mate had shared a cell with Wallenberg who was sentenced to 25 years of prison for espionage.

In the meantime Wallenberg was transferred to an old prison in the Irkutsk oblast in 1953. In 1955 Wallenberg was taken to the Vladimir Prison in Moscow. When Kalinski was released in 1951, Wallenberg was still in the Vladimir Prison.

Still in 1975

In 1968 Abraham Kalinski received new information about Raoul Wallenberg from a former cell mate who had been released recently. He said that Raoul Wallenberg was still in cell 23 in the Moscow prison together with a colonel.

And Raoul Wallenberg was allegedly there too as late as 1975. When the government in Sweden got this information, they reacted very fast. Ola Ullsten requested new information about Raoul Wallenberg.

The answer came Wednesday. It was a repetition of what an even more irritated Soviet government had said several times earlier: "Raoul Wallenberg is not alive. He died in 1947."



G.P., 27 January 1979

#### RAOUL WALLENBERG'S FATE

Caused by new sensational evidence about the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish Government has taken new diplomatic action and requested clear information from the Soviet Union. A note was given to the Soviet Union's charge d'affaires in Stockholm on 3 January this year. In its answer to the MFA the Soviets refuse, like earlier, to meet Sweden the least bit in the Wallenberg affair.

Instead the Soviet Union continues along the same line they presented in 1957 to the effect that Wallenberg - who was arrested by the Russians in Budapest in 1945 when he was helping persecuted Jews - had died in the Lubyanka Prison in Moscow in 1947. Please observe that it took all of twelve years before the Russians arrived at this. This alone gives occasion for suspicion of the truth of this reply.

During the decades that Swedish governments have pressured the Russians about Raoul Wallenberg's fate, Sweden has presented one testimony after another as proof that Wallenberg still is alive - despite uninterrupted Russian imprisonment.

When Sweden intensified its attitude in the "case of Raoul Wallenberg" against the Soviet Union in the beginning of this year and went from the presentations of evidence to giving the Soviets a regular note about the case, there were very strong reasons for this. New reliable evidence from fellow prisoners of Wallenberg in various Russian prisons have confirmed that Wallenberg lived as late as in 1975 and at that time was being kept in the prison hospital Butyrka in Moscow.

It was pointed out in the radio yesterday that the case of Raoul Wallenberg has attracted enormous publicity through the years despite the fact that "millions of other people have disappeared too." The strong attention being paid to the Wallenberg affair is however, not surprising in any way. The Soviets admittedly arrested many other diplomats during the Second World War, but contrary to the continued imprisonment of Raoul Wallenberg, they released these later.

When Raoul Wallenberg was arrested by the Russians, he represented Sweden in a foreign country and carried out a great humanitarian act. So it is natural that his memory lives on so strongly here.

As answer to the Russian Government's new "nyet" to Sweden about Wallenberg, the Ullsten Government states that they do not consider the Wallenberg case concluded, but will continue their efforts to bring about full certainty about his fate.

The question is: What does the Government and the MFA plan to do now? Start trade sanctions against the Soviet Union? Inspire



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to tourist boycotts of this country? The Soviet replies so far in the case of Raoul Wallenberg are in any case obviously unsatisfactory.



Sydsvenska Dagbladet, Saturday 27 January 1979

FORMER PRISONER IN THE SOVIET UNION:

RAOUL WALLENBERG

LIVED IN THE SUMMER OF 1975

New York (SDS). Certainly Raoul Wallenberg is alive! Everything else is pure lies. At least he lived as late as the summer of 1975 - of that I am certain.

The small, round, jovial man is named Abraham Kalinski, a Polish Jew who emigrated from the Soviet Union to Israel in 1975. On his lapel he wears a small medal - the merit medal of the Polish liberation movement.

He is in the U.S.A. in order to sue the Government for 1.5 million dollars for the suffering he endured in Russian prisons after the war after an American double agent informed on him. His sensational evidence about Wallenberg was given in passing.

#### Swedish Note

He was questioned by Swedish MFA officials in December last year already. His testimony resulted in a Swedish note to the Soviet Union.

He is now meeting the press in a hotel room in Manhattan.

He relates convincingly how he had contact with Raoul Wallenberg on several occasions.

"I saw him with my own eyes as late as 1959. I shouted to him through the window. We never got closer to each other. But he lived just two cells from mine. As late as 1975 it was confirmed to me that Raoul was alive.

It is not his fault that he did not contact the Swedish authorities until December last year, Kalinski says.

#### Thought He Was Free

"I was certain that he was free at that time. But then I got to read a note in an Israeli newspaper in September last year. It was about Simon Wiesenthal's investigations concerning the Swede.

"I flew up," he explains temperamentally in German. "It was incredible that he was still in prison!"

When the war broke out, Abraham Kalinski fled to London and became a member of the Polish Liberation Army. Almost right after



he was appointed liaison officer between London and the Russian headquarters in Moscow.

Towards the end of the war Kalinski heard talk about the Russian Army's brutality against Jews in Poland, among other things, the massacre in Katyn. He became furious and wrote a letter to the American ambassador in the Soviet Union, Averell Harriman.

An American double agent who was active in the embassy saw the letter. He secretly made a copy and gave it to the NKVD (the KGB's predecessor)..

#### Came in 1945

"I was arrested as a state criminal in 1944 and at first placed in the Lyubyanka Prison in Moscow. Raoul Wallenberg came there. 1945. I heard about his arrival.

"One of my friends in prison, the Russian singer J. Wendrowski, did everything to defend the Swede," Abraham Kalinski says.

"Raoul Wallenberg can't be a spy. All he has done is to try to save Hungarian Jews from the Nazis," Wendrowski said, but in vain.

The next time Kalinski got in contact with Wallenberg was in 1952 when both of them landed in the Vershe Prison in Uralsk.

"I heard talk about a Swede from a cell mate. Wallenberg shared a cell with Wendrowski and a Latvian named Munters, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Latvia.

#### Exercise Round

"Some weeks later I saw Wallenberg with my own eyes. He walked his daily exercise round with his two cell mates. But I never got near him. We waved to each other.

"When I saw him promenade from my cell winter three-four times a week, I always waved to him. He waved back.

"When Stalin died in 1953, we were transferred to the Alexandrovki Central Prison in the Irkutsk region. I myself was "privileged" during the transportation there in my capacity of state criminal. I sat in my own compartment with bars surrounded by guards.

"But Wallenberg and the others had to be thirty persons in a small car without toilet. When Wallenberg was led aboard, I already sat in my compartment. I saw him closely through the bars.



"In the new prison Wallenberg shared a cell with Mamolov, Beria's deputy. They also took walks together."

#### Never Foreigners

According to Kalinski, Raoul Wallenberg was never allowed to be together with foreign prisoners - not even Poles. "On 29 October 1959 I was released. I had been 'rehabilitated' and moved to Moscow. I saw Raoul Wallenberg as late as 27 October. He lived in cell No. 23 and I in No. 21. I waved goodbye to him. He was then very thin-faced. He had dark hair."

Some more years passed. Abraham Kalinski was a free man. In 1967 he went to a seaside resort at the Black Sea to try to cure a back ailment. There he met a fellow prisoner who had just been released.

#### With a Colonel

"Now the Swede promenaded with a colonel, he said when we talked about old friends."

"Sometimes we called him by his name, sometimes 'the Swede.'"

Kalinski got the last sign of life from Wallenberg in 1975. At that time Kalinski had settled in Israel where he worked as an engineer. A Russian friend of his had been sentenced to two years in prison for a small offense. He landed in the Butyrka Prison 18 miles from Moscow.

"There I shared a cell with a Swede in the prison hospital, the Russian said when his daughter called from Tel Aviv after he was released."

#### Never Name

"He admittedly never named Wallenberg, but it can't have been a question of anybody else," Kalinski says.

The daughter was concerned about her father and asked how he had withstood the long imprisonment. Then he answered, "Two years - I guess that's nothing - the Swede has been imprisoned for more than thirty years - and he is still living!"

"It can't have been anybody but Raoul Wallenberg," Kalinski concludes his report.

Ulf Mörling



# SWEDEN CONTINUING INQUIRIES

Raoul Wallenberg died in July 1947.

The Soviet Government insists on this in an answer to the MFA's request on 3 January for a speedy investigation of information to the effect that Raoul Wallenberg was in the prison hospital in Butyrka outside Moscow as late as in 1975.

"The allegation that R. Wallenberg should have been in the Soviet Union as late as in 1975 is not in accordance with reality," the Soviet Government has answered.

The Government does not consider Raoul Wallenberg's case as concluded but will continue its efforts to bring about complete certainty of his fate, the MFA press office says.

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It was on 3 January that Under Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs Leif Leifland gave a note to the Soviet Union's Charge d'Affaires E. Rymko with the following text:

"The Swedish Government has several times stressed its intent to reach certainty about Raoul Wallenberg's fate. In its note to the Soviet Government on 19 February 1957 the Government stated as such that it reserved the right to pass on to the Soviet Government whatever additional material about Raoul Wallenberg that was evaluated as being of importance to continued investigations in the Soviet Union. In an announcement to the press on 1 October 1965 the Swedish Government furthermore stressed that it would follow this question with great attention and that new circumstances and new information might give grounds for further measures.

"In the continued work to reach certainty about Raoul Wallenberg's fate, the Swedish authorities have now learned information which implies that Wallenberg was alive as late as in 1975. According to this information, Wallenberg had been imprisoned in the prison in Verchneural'sk in the Chelyabinsk region from the latter part of the 1940's to 1953. He allegedly was in the Aleksandrovskiy Central Prison in the Irkutsk region from 1953 to 1955.

"In 1955 he was allegedly transferred to the prison in Vladimir, where he stayed at least until the latter part of the 1960's, in cell 23 in corpus II for a while anyway.

"With regard to this point the recent information confirms the information that the Swedish Government has given the Soviet Government earlier about Wallenberg's stay in Vladimir.

"According to the new information, Wallenberg supposedly was in the prison hospital in Butyrka in Moscow as late as 1975.



"Occasioned by the new information that has come forth, the Swedish Government urges the Soviet Government to make an investigation immediately to determine whether Wallenberg has been in the above-mentioned prisons at the different times given."

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The Soviet Government apparently made a very fast investigation.

On 24 January already the Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Stockholm, E. Rymko, gave his government's answer to Head of Department Hirdman.

The answer says:

"The Soviet Government informed Sweden officially in 1957 already that as it appeared from a thorough and complete investigation, Raoul Wallenberg died in July 1947.

"The renewed investigation of activities concerning this case, which was made at the request of the Swedish Government in 1965, confirmed that there is nothing new and cannot be found anything new in the question of R. Wallenberg's fate.

"The same conclusion is confirmed definitively by the result of an examination of the information that Sweden's Government quotes in its note of 3 January this year. The allegations that R. Wallenberg should have been in the Soviet Union as late as 1975 is not in accordance with the truth either."

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The new information that is quoted in the most recent Swedish note is, as far as SDS has learned, not least the testimony given by the Russian Jew Abraham Kalinsky, who now lives in Israel. Kalinsky himself has been in Russian prisons for many years.

He has been known by the MFA for a long time and has reported that he himself saw Wallenberg on the prison island "Wrangels Land" off Siberia in 1962.

He has also given testimony that he then has spoken with persons who saw Wallenberg in the prison hospital in Butyrka in 1975.

Furthermore, Kalinsky's report concurs with what other informers have reported. As such, a Hungarian witness said in 1971 that he had heard from a Hungarian minister who had come home from a trip to Moscow in 1966 that Wallenberg was in a Siberian prison camp at that time.

The MFA attaches great importance to not least Kalinsky's information. The MFA considers him reliable, and persons who know Abraham Kalinsky characterize him as truthful, reliable, and trustworthy.



The Soviets' insistence that Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947 does not cause the Swedish Government to consider the case closed. It will continue its efforts to bring about certainty about his fate.

Raoul Wallenberg is now - if he is alive - 67 years old.

Raoul Wallenberg was employed in the Swedish Legation in Budapest in 1944 in order to head a special assistance department. He was 32 years old then and had worked as foreign director in a Swedish publishing house with business in Hungary for some years.

The Swedish assistance action gradually became very extensive.

The working conditions deteriorated. The Swedish Legation was looted, and during the chaotic period before the Soviet conquest of Budapest the diplomats were at times cut off from each other. The connections with Wallenberg's department were cut off on 15 January. On 17 January he appeared in the Embassy with Soviet escorts. He had to pick up his belongings and go to Marshal Malinovskiy's headquarters. He said that he did not know whether he was going there as a guest or as a prisoner.

That was the last time any Swede saw Raoul Wallenberg.



Aftonbladet, 27 January 1979

#### RAOUL WALLENBERG AND I PARTED WAYS IN 1959

We Sat in the Same Prison: I Remember Him as a Pale, Small Person, Abraham Kalinski, 62, Says

Abraham Kalinski, 62 years old, a former Polish Army captain and diplomatic officer in Moscow, wears the resistance movement's medal on his left lapel; he speaks in a lively way with intensive gestures to emphasize what he has said.

"I have no reason to say anything but the truth. I saw Raoul Wallenberg several times every week for many years. We parted ways on 27 October 1959, two days before I was released," he says.

Abraham Kalinski is staying in the U.S.A. until 3 February, when he is going back to Israel. After 15 years in Russian prisons he has restarted his life as a chemical engineer.

He lives with his wife at Kish Avenue 11 in Haifa. Kalinski has demanded 400,000 dollars from the Soviets who held him imprisoned without sentence from 1944 to 1959.

The charge was espionage, but he got full rehabilitation from the Russian State in 1957. Yet he was not released from prison until 1959.

Abraham Kalinski is a new witness in the mystery surrounding Raoul Wallenberg, and the question one asks oneself is, of course, whether he has seen the right person and whether he should have any special reason not to tell the truth.

#### Saw Wallenberg for the Last Time in 1959

The Soviets claim that Wallenberg died in 1947. Kalinski says that he saw Wallenberg -- and knew the whole time that it was the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg -- several times a week from 1952 to 1959.

Another trace crossed his way in 1976 when he came to Israel and met a woman in Tel Aviv. Her father, who lives in Moscow and who had been in prison from 1973 to 1975, told his daughter who called him to hear how he had done while in prison the following:

"Dear you, two years is nothing. I saw a Swede in the prison hospital who had been in prison for 30 years."

"I realized that it was Raoul Wallenberg. Dear God, is he still there? I thought," Abraham Kalinski says.

#### Double Agent for KGB

His story began during the Second World War when he came to Moscow on behalf of Poland's Ministry of War; he married a Russian



and lived as a diplomat at Hotel Metropol. Next to him lived an American Embassy official, with whom he became quite friendly. But the American, who is now dead, later turned out to be a double agent and worked for the Soviet secret police, the KGB.

Therefore, he is also going to sue the American Government for 1.5 million dollars.

As a Jew, Abraham Kalinski got very indignant when he got proof of the Russians' cruelty against Jews in Poland and the Soviet Union. In May 1944 he wrote a letter about the persecution to President Franklin Roosevelt and gave it to his American friend so that he could bring it to the U.S. Moscow Ambassador, who was Averell Harriman then. But instead the American gave the letter to the KGB. On 12 May 1944, three days after Kalinski had sent the letter, the secret police knocked on his door. Kalinski reports:

"I was taken to the Verchneural'ski Prison in Chelyabinsk, where I was from 1944 to 1953. When Stalin died, Beria's closest assistants, among others, came, just like a number of other prominent Russians, the husband of Stalin's son's mistress, the editor-in-chief of a Communist weekly, the former party secretary in Leningrad, the Politburo member, Nikolai Bukharin, and others."

#### In the Same Cell as Wallenberg

"A prisoner named Vandrowski moved to my cell in 1952. He had previously shared a three-man cell with Raoul Wallenberg and Munther, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs in Latvia. Vandrowski pointed Wallenberg out to me, and I saw him several times after 1952. Everybody called him "Wallenberg" or called him "Raoul."

"The Verchneural'ski Prison was closed in 1953, and we were transported by railroad to the Aleksandrovski Prison near Irkutsk. During the trip I sat in my own compartment since I was considered a security risk. The other prisoners, on the other hand, were stuffed twenty to thirty in each car. I knew most of them; Wallenberg, among others, was there."

#### Remember Him as a Pale Person

"We were in Aleksandrovski until 1955 and were then moved to the Vladimir Prison, 18 miles from Moscow. I was in cell 21, and Raoul Wallenberg in the same block: he had cell 23, and I saw him three-four times a week. We could not talk together, but waved to each other. Wallenberg always walked together with Soviet citizens such as Vandrowski or Munther. We prisoners in the Vladimir Prison made umbrellas.

"I was rehabilitated by the Soviet authorities in 1957, but was not released until 29 October 1959.



"I remember Wallenberg as a pale person with a long, narrow face; I saw him for the last time on 27 October, two days before I became free."

"Several years later, it was in 1967, I met a doctor from the Vladimir Prison in Moscow, and we talked about the prisoners who had been there. He said that most of my friends were free now, but that Wallenberg was still there.

#### Lives in Latvia Today

Munther, who according to Kalinski's report was Wallenberg's cell mate for many years, is living in Latvia today. Abraham Kalinski married, and in 1976 he was permitted to emigrate to Israel. It was there he met the woman in Tel Aviv whose father was in a Soviet prison.

"She was worried about his health when she heard that he had been in the prison hospital. Her father then told her about the Swede who had been in prison for thirty years. It must have been Wallenberg, Abraham Kalinski says.

Rolf Svensson



Expressen, 27 January 1979

"MY CELL MATE WAS NAMED RAOUL WALLENBERG..."

By Kurt Karlsson

New York (Expressen). The new Raoul Wallenberg witness, the Pole Abraham Kalinski, 62, was betrayed to the Russian spy police KGB by an official in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. He was imprisoned in the Soviet Union for almost fifteen years. Now he is suing the American Government for 6.5 million kronor.

Kalinski was a captain in the Polish Army and proudly wears a medal for his resistance to Hitler Germany. When Poland fell, he was sent to Moscow as liaison for the remainder of the Polish Army.

He married a Russian. In the spring of 1944 when the Red Army advanced through Poland, chasing the Germans in front, Kalinski got proof that Russian soldiers executed Polish Jews, among other things in the Katyn massacre.

He wanted to report what he knew to President Franklin Roosevelt in the U.S.A. Kalinski's closest friend at Hotel Metropol in Moscow was a high-ranking official in the U.S. Embassy.

"I wrote a letter to Roosevelt and gave it to my friend," Kalinski says. "Three days later I was arrested by the KGB. They had gotten my letter. My wife was also taken by the police. She committed suicide in prison.

"I was imprisoned without a sentence until October 1959, despite the fact that I was rehabilitated in the Soviet Union in 1957, four years after Stalin's death.

"From 1944 to 1953 I was in Verchneural'sk in the Chelyabinsk region. In 1952 I got a cell mate named Vandrovski. He had been transferred from another cell which he had shared with Raoul Wallenberg and with the former Latvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Munters.

"A couple of days later my cell mate pointed the Swede and Munters out to me.

"In 1953 the prison was shut down after Stalin's death, and all of us were transferred to Aleksandrovskiy, an old Czarist prison. During the transportation there I also saw Wallenberg and Munters, and I saw them three-four times a week promenading in the prison yard in the new place.

"In 1955-59 I was in the Vladimir Prison, 180 kilometers outside Moscow. I had cell 21, Wallenberg and Munters had cell 23.

"The last time I saw the Swede was 27 October 1959. Two days later I became free," Kalinski says in broken German.



He stayed in Moscow until 1976 when he got permission to move to Israel, where he now works as a chemical engineer.

#### Shared Cell

"Most of the prisoners were released in the latter part of the sixties," he says. "But in 1967 I met a doctor from my last prison. He reported that Wallenberg was still there. Now he shared a cell with a colonel who had fallen into disgrace."

Last year Kalinski got in touch with a person who knew that there was a Swede who had been imprisoned for thirty years.

"There must be many free former prisoners outside the Soviet Union who have seen Raoul Wallenberg during the years," Kalinski says. "I myself thought he was free until September last year when I read an interview with Simon Wiesenthal, in which he said that the Swede was still missing in the Soviet Union."

...AND THERE ARE EVEN MORE WITNESSES

By Eric Sjöquist

At least four persons have received information to the effect that Raoul Wallenberg was alive in 1975 from a source whom the Swedish MFA considers very reliable.

Wallenberg allegedly was in the hospital prison Butyrka that year. Sick prisoners from other prisons in Moscow are usually sent there.

According to what Expressen has learned, there is information to the effect that Raoul Wallenberg had said in Butyrka in 1975 that he had been in various Russian prisons for more than 30 years. (He was taken to the Soviet Union from Budapest in 1945.)

In this case it is worth noting that it is well known that there are doctors among the guard personnel in Soviet prisons.

The new witness, the Pole Abraham Kalinski, is not the Government's only source in the new development in the case of Raoul Wallenberg.

Information has been collected from different places in the world.

How reliable is Abraham Kalinski?

Since the Swedish Government sent a diplomatic note to the Soviet Government so soon after Kalinski's testimony, his information must have been evaluated as reliable.



It has been compared with information which the Swedish MFA had. The details have fitted together.

The Swedish MFA has also known about the existence of Kalinski for several years. Other witnesses who have reported on Raoul Wallenberg in Russian prisons have mentioned Kalinski's name.

The Swedish MFA got this information while Kalinski himself was still a prisoner in the Soviet Union.

#### The Prison Term

In the testimony that Kalinski's fellow prisoners have given to representatives of the Swedish MFA, Kalinski has always been described as an "honest" and "reliable" person.

It is this Kalinski who believes he can confirm the information that Wallenberg was in the prison hospital Butyrka in 1975.

Abraham Kalinski's prisoner number during his whole long prison term in the Soviet Union was 1305.

One of the most interesting details in Kalinski's testimony is that he saw Raoul Wallenberg in the yard of the Vladimir Prison about twenty times during the years from 1956 to 1958.

Kalinski has also provided a number of names of former prisoners in the Soviet Union who can give information to the Swedish Government about Raoul Wallenberg's imprisonment in the Soviet Union.

These are found outside the Soviet Union. Thus Abraham Kalinski is not the only one who can contribute information.

#### False Witness

Kalinski has let it be known through certain channels to Expressen that he has no objections to his testimony, his name, and other persons' names being made public.

For special reasons Expressen has refrained from publishing all details and all names which Kalinski has reported.

FOOTNOTE: Several false witnesses have "stepped forth" in the Raoul Wallenberg affair. Some of them have done so to earn money or to get publicity.



Svenska Dagbladet, 28 January 1979

#### RAOUL WALLENBERG'S

case has been taken up once more in great secrecy by the Swedish Government. It was revealed last Friday that a request had been made to Moscow on 3 January to renew investigations, since information to the effect that Wallenberg was alive as late as 1975 had appeared. As far as some of the period after the Swedish diplomat's disappearance in 1945 is concerned, the new evidence confirms information which the Swedish Government passed on in 1959 already.

Much of the material about Wallenberg which has been given to Swedish authorities through the years has without a doubt been misleading or perhaps been given to them for opportunistic reasons. Some of the testimony given, first and foremost that of Professor Nanna Svarts in 1961 on basis of information from a Russian colleague, has, however, been of such a type that it made obvious the untenability of the Russian allegations that Wallenberg died in 1947 already.

The most recent evidence is also considered very weighty, because it has occasioned a request all of 14 years later. The Russians made a new investigation and explained that "nothing new is found or can be found in the question." Cannot be found... This expression that shows irritation and a bad conscience repeats the totally negative answer to the most recent Swedish request. But the Russian irritation should not be allowed to prevent new attempts to reach clarity in this revolting affair. Fortunately it is stated emphatically in the note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the efforts must continue.



Svenska Dagbladet, 28 January 1979

#### NEW OPENNESS ABOUT WALLENBERG

Is Moscow after all keeping the door open for a new turn in the Wallenberg affair? Circles close to the Swedish Government are asking themselves this after the exchange of diplomatic notes after Abraham Kalinski's testimony.

The former Polish citizen Kalinski claims, as appeared from an interview in Saturday's SvD that he had seen Wallenberg in the Vladimir Prison and a couple of other prisons in the Soviet Union in the fifties. Furthermore, Wallenberg had, according to Kalinski, still been in Vladimir in 1967 and was seen in a prison hospital in Moscow in 1975.

The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) will not describe the Soviet answer to the Swedish note about the new information as negative. On the contrary, they go so far as to say "encouraging, or at least not discouraging."

The small addition is the result of comparisons with previous Soviet answers which have been anything from irritated to rude and always have declared the case closed. Now Moscow says that they have made a new investigation of the "closed" Wallenberg case and answered fast, politely, and unpolemically - according to the MFA.

In the Swedish interpretation we can read an attempt to try at any cost to guard the smallest chance to have a continued dialogue about Wallenberg. The fact that the Russians have taken the trouble of making a new investigation of new "Swedish" clues that Wallenberg may be alive gives a hint of hope of a continuation - and possibly a turn.

How reliable is Abraham Kalinski? He has clearly not spoken with Wallenberg and has not gotten his identity confirmed by himself. The information about 1968 and 1975 is indirect, based on statements by others.

And why does Kalinski now claim in an interview with Swedish journalists in New York that it was he who contacted Swedish authorities? The MFA claims with certainty that it was the Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv that contacted Kalinski first.

However, Swedish experts on the Wallenberg case believe that they have established that Kalinski is speaking the truth about the Vladimir period in the fifties. They have also established Kalinski's general reliability through international contacts.

In the question of the most sensational information, that Wallenberg was alive in 1975, they also have written proof from a person who lives in Moscow who confirms Kalinski's allegations. In consideration of a third person they are very reserved about the



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question, but it was this confirmation from the Soviet Union that made the MFA include the information that Wallenberg had been seen at the Butyrka hospital in Moscow in 1975 in the note to Moscow on 3 January this year.

Kalinski claims that he is convinced that the Swede in question must be Wallenberg - which other Swede should have been in Soviet prisons for thirty years? The age also seems to fit. Wallenberg is now, if he is alive, 66 years old.

You cannot rule out the possibility, however, that "a Swede" in the Soviet Union may contain many misunderstandings. It could be an Estonian Swede, a "Swede" from Gammelsvenskby (Old Swedish Town) in southern Russia, where Swedes from the free Estonia emigrated and were not allowed to return. It may also be a confusion with other nationalities.

Swedish authorities are now trying discreetly to check Kalinski's information and personal references. They have already gotten a negative reply in one case, namely about the former Latvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Munthers, who, according to Kalinski, had shared a cell with Wallenberg. Munthers is now said to have died several years ago.

In the MFA's fat files about Wallenberg, where Kalinski's name by the way was found long before he became of current interest, there is just one witness who with one hundred percent certainty has talked with Wallenberg. This is the Austrian Gustav Richter, who shared a cell with the Swede in a Moscow prison as far back as January-February 1945.

On the other hand they have heard a number of persons who say that they have been in "knocking contact" with Wallenberg in the Vladimir Prison in the fifties. Among these are reliable witnesses such as the Swiss Brugger and the Germans Mülle and Rehekampf.

The most valuable aspect of Kalinski's testimony is, the Swedes say, that his jigsaw pieces fit precisely into the mapping that they have had from earlier. Therefore, they also tend to believe his information, although it is secondhand, from 1968 and 1975.

Nobody dares to believe that the Soviet leaders should change their information from 1957 to the effect that Wallenberg died in 1947 because of Kalinski's evidence. It was Gromyko personally who gave the death certificate to the Swedes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs who also is a member of the highest Party organ, the Politburo. The likelihood that he would admit a mistake in such a prolonged and sensitive Swedish-Soviet question must be evaluated as extremely slight.



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The note from 1957 is, however, with an authoritative Swedish formulation "replete with all sorts of qualifying terms and double meanings." However, the hope full of reservations which appeared after Kalinski's evidence results from the fact that the Soviet answer about this does not refute these qualifying terms. New breakthroughs may come in the search for clues which has now been intensified.

Ingmar Lindmarker



FORMER PRISONER CLAIMS HEROIC SWEDISH DIPLOMAT STILL ALIVE

New York City NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO in Russian 28 Jan 79 p 2

[Article by Abram Kalinski, former captain in the Polish Army and former permanent Polish representative in the USSR Ministry of Defense: "The Secret of Raul Vallenberg"]

[Text] The author of this article, A. Kalinski, was a captain in the Polish Army and permanent Polish representative at the USSR Ministry of Defense. He was arrested in 1944 and freed in 1959.

During an interview on West German television in November 1978, I mentioned the case of Swedish diplomat Raul Vallenberg, who was abducted by agents of the SMERSH-NKGB on 17 January 1945.

For certain reasons, I could not discuss this question more fully at that time. However, even what I did say aroused the interest of the Swedish authorities. In mid-December Mr. Leifland, Swedish deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Birdman, chief of the political division of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, came to the United States and on 20 December I met with them at the residence of the Swedish general counsel in New York. At this meeting, which lasted more than two hours, I passed on all the information I had about Raul Vallenberg's fate to Mr. Leifland.



In 34 years the Swedish Government has done surprisingly little to rescue Vallenberg even though Sweden has had, for more than 30 years, irrefutable proof that he was abducted by Soviet Chekists and is now in their hands. I stated that "quiet diplomacy" could not help in this matter. The experience of the last 20 years has demonstrated that in relations with the Soviet authorities only broad publicity can help. It is common knowledge that criminals fear the light of day.

Unfortunately, even today the principle of "not upsetting the Krenlin" is fairly widespread in the free world even though its bankruptcy has been demonstrated many times.

I personally was a victim of this policy. In 1955, after I had already spent almost 11 years in solitary confinement, I managed to send a postcard secretly from Vladimir Prison to my sister in Haifa, Israel. I had not seen my sister since 1934, and she thought I had "died the death of the brave," which is what she was officially told. In the postcard I set forth the reasons for my arrest and long imprisonment without a trial. I said that I had been arrested on the basis of a report by my neighbor in the Moscow Metropole Hotel, an important official in the U.S. Embassy in the USSR (A. Harriman was Ambassador).

Upon receiving my postcard, my sister went to a journalist friend and together they paid a visit to the U. S. general counsel in Haifa (this was in 1955). Clutching the back of his head, the counsel exclaimed, "Keep quiet and don't do anything. It was only a mistake that your brother was not executed. There is still hope that he can get out some day, but if you make a fuss he will certainly be shot."



After such an "authoritative" statement my sister did not even want to listen to the arguments of the Israeli journalist who was with her and held precisely the opposite opinion. The counsel's answer, which was based on the same principle of not offending the Kremlin, cost me four and a half years of jail.

The Swedish diplomat Raul Vallenberg, 31 years of age, was sent to Budapest as first secretary of the Swedish Embassy in June 1944. At this time the Allies appealed to the Government of Sweden to help save the Hungarian Jews. Adolph Eichman himself, the master killer, was active in Hungary. When Vallenberg arrived in Budapest not more than 200,000 Jews were left in the country. In his very first days the young diplomat was able to get 4,500 men, women, and children out of the ghetto and locate them in rented or purchased apartments (Vallenberg was the son of a rich banker and had money). Associates of the embassy brought in thousands of Swedish passports and gave them out to Jews marked for trips to the death camps. Next Vallenberg and his helpers would wait for the trains at the Hungarian border and demand that the "citizens" of neutral Sweden be freed.

The ones who were saved returned to their apartments. However, there was no assurance at all that the Germans would not take them again. So Raul Vallenberg conceived a bold plan: to gather as many Jews as possible in one place where they would be under the protection of the Swedish Embassy.

In a very short time this tireless man rented more than 30 buildings and moved thousands of families into them. The area was called "Vallenberg City." Trucks flying the Swedish flag delivered food and



medicine to the "city." The Swedish diplomat did not forget the security of the inhabitants of his "city" either. He organized armed self-defense groups, secretly buying guns from Hungarian, Italian, and even German deserters.

The inhabitants of "Vallenberg City" simply adored the young, charming Raul and called him an angel of mercy. He visited his wards frequently, asked about their needs, and showed his personal concern for them.

Needless to say, such activities did not please the German authorities and the Nazis, led by Wesenmayer, the German Ambassador in Hungary, were looking for a way to get rid of Vallenberg. But they did not succeed. The Swedish diplomat operated with great skill and energy. However, what the Gestapo did not do was done by the Soviet Chekists.

The case of Raul Vallenberg recently caught the interest of the world community again when a street in Budapest was named after him. We should mention here that as early as 1946 the Hungarian Jews put up a monument to their rescuer in Stefan Park, but this memorial was removed on the order of the Stalinist lackey Matyas Rakosi.

Vallenberg fell victim to the newly formed 8th special division of SMERSH, which was led by Abakumov himself. This division engaged in large-scale abduction of people as Soviet forces advanced (I wrote about this in detail in my book "185 Months in the Torture Chambers of the NKGB, MGB, and KGB") and the head of the Chekists at that time, Merkulov, had a standing interest in its activities. And when they caught a "big fish," they reported directly to Stalin.



Raul Vallenberg disappeared on 17 January 1945. Millions of Swedes wrote to Stalin then asking for the release of their countrymen. The governments of Sweden, the United States, England, and other countries also addressed appeals to him. But Stalin remained silent. And when he did speak, he announced simply that "Soviet agencies know nothing of a man named Vallenberg." The protests continued. The Swedish Government sent 23 notes to the Kremlin, but there was no answer.

In 1956 Khrushchev visited Stockholm, where he was given a petition from Vallenberg's mother and the population of the country with a demand that the missing diplomats be returned. Khrushchev promised to "clear up this matter" and, indeed, four months later an answer arrived. It was officially announced that "a man by the name of Raul Vallenberg died of a heart attack in July 1947 in an internal prison of the NKGB of the USSR." But when the Swedes demanded the remains of the deceased man, they were told that he had been cremated. (All convicts in the Soviet Union know that prisoners who die are not cremated. The only possible exception is members of the Politburo who have been executed, but simple arrestees are buried with their number plate on their leg.)

Subsequently, correcting the mistake of the "blabbermouth" Khrushchev, Brezhnev's KGB thought up a new explanation: Vallenberg was supposedly killed by the Nazis or Hungarian fascists in revenge for saving Jews. This is the version that the Soviets continue to hold today. So, under Stalin there was no Vallenberg at all; under Khrushchev he died of a heart attack in Lubyanka; under Brezhnev he was killed by the fascists. All three are lies. The prisoners of Vladimir and Verkhneural'sk prisons and the Aleksandrov Central Prison know the truth about this crime.



I also know the truth, from primary sources, which means from many fellow prisoners I met during my more than 15 years of prison life who had formerly served with Vallenberg. On 20 December 1978 I turned this information with names over to Mr. Leifland, deputy Swedish minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Girdman, chief of the political division of the ministry.

When the KGB wants to throw off people who are following the trail of Chekist crimes, it spreads widely varying rumors, creating great confusion. Unfortunately, Simon Wiesenthal, the well-known hunter of Nazi criminals, was taken in by this Goebbelsian tactic. In his appeal to the Swedish Government, Wiesenthal refers to stories by people who supposedly saw Raul Vallenberg in some kind of "special camp for foreigners." There are no such camps and never were. All secret prisoners serve in the special prisons, Vladimir, Novochoerkassk, Orel, Verkhneural'sk, Aleksandrov Central, and others, in which I too served more than 15 years. No camp can be as rigidly isolated as a prison; in them isolation and secrecy can be raised to devilish perfection.

I first heard of Vallenberg from the Jewish writer David Vendrovskiy, who had once been a correspondent for the European Press Agency. This was in November 1951 at Verkhneural'sk Prison. Vendrovskiy was transferred to my room directly from a room in which three of them had been imprisoned: he, the former minister of foreign affairs of free Latvia Munters, and Raul Vallenberg.

David told me that he had been imprisoned with a "very interesting and extraordinarily likeable Swede," the former diplomat Vallenberg. Vallenberg was an "import," which is what the convicts called people



abducted from the West by the Chekists. Following the Swede's own words, Vendrovskiy told me this story. Vallenberg had appealed to the Soviet military authorities to allow him to take out the food bought for his wards, the rescued Jews, before the Soviet troops arrived. The next day 5-6 Soviet officers came to see the diplomat and invited him to come to their commander for talks. Vallenberg said that he had some kind of "bad feeling" about it. For an invitation one would have been enough, even a sergeant or enlisted man. And although he knew, he said, "Soviet ways," still he went with them.

When they arrived at the place Vallenberg was put in an empty room whose only furniture was one night table. The officers disappeared. Toward evening a dirty mattress was thrown in for the diplomat and weakened, tired, and hungry, Vallenberg fell asleep. In the morning he was awakened by the bitter cold in the unheated room and did some running to warm himself up. For breakfast he was given a tin can of hot water and a piece of doughy bread. Finally, on 20 January Vallenberg and a group of Hungarians were sent by plane to Moscow.

At Lubyanka the young Swede spent about one year "under investigation," then in 1946 was sent to Verkhneural'sk Prison in Chelyabinskaya Oblast. Before he left a judgement rendered in his absence by a special meeting of the OSO was announced: he was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment "for espionage."

Vendrovskiy, retelling Vallenberg's story, told how at Lubyanka the Swede tried to prove to the investigators that he had done nothing but save Jews from the Germans. Smiling bitterly, David remarked to me that the noble Swede did not realize that saving Jews was a much greater crime than espionage, to both the Cheka and the Gestapo.



Seven years later prison life brought me together with Munters, Vallenberg's other cellmate. He confirmed everything said by Vendrovskiy and added to it. In 1953, Munters said, he, Vallenberg, and the former first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Karelo-Finnish SSSR [sic] Kupriyanov were sent to Irkutskaya Oblast, to Aleksandrovsk Central Prison. Other prisoners sent there in separate groups were also arriving. I was one of them. They said that the Verkhneural'sk Prison was being vacated to make room for Beriia's men.

In 1955 all the convicts were removed from the Aleksandrov Central Prison and put in two other prisons: Vladimir and Novocherkassk. To our Vladimir group, which included Munters and Vallenberg, the authorities added the Latvian pastors Freis and Dumis, the Lithuanian catholic priest Mikyal'kyavichus, and a likeable young fellow named Yuriy Shukhevich, son of the well-known Ukrainian nationalist. (I read somewhere recently that Yuriy Shukhevich is still in Soviet prison. If that is true, the unfortunate man has broken all "records".)

Our party was loaded in a "Stolypin" car and sent through Kirov and Gor'kiy to Vladimir. Because I had a "rank of honor," namely "specially dangerous state criminal," and was riding in a separate compartment watched by a guard with an automatic weapon, I could see the other prisoners, but I was unable to talk with them. My lonely trip with four guards headed by an officer of at least captain's rank (this is called a "special convoy") seems terrifying at first, but in reality these conditions were even comfortable compared to the way that they transported prisoners who were simply dangerous, for example "talkers" (Article 58<sup>10</sup>). They are shoved into the same kind of compartment, but 20-30 in each.



That is how the current Nobel Laureate Solzhenitsyn "traveled." Then if you consider that "specially dangerous state criminals" eat the hot food of the guards, not the usual rotten fish, you can wish with all your heart that all the members of the Politburo headed by Marshal Brezhnev could share this happy fate.

So we arrived at the Vladimir Prison of sad repute. After a bath and interrogation our entire party was led off to various wings and rooms. As was proper for my rank, I got a single room, No 21 of the second wing. In early 1956 I received a cell-mate, Simon Gogoberidze, a Georgian social democrat and former political emigre. He had earlier been in the third wing with Vallenberg and Mamulov, a man who just a short time before had been one of Beria's closest assistants.

Gogoberidze told me that those two had also been transferred to the second wing and were in the neighboring cell, No 23. Indeed, a few hours later we saw through the window Raul Vallenberg walking with the former Chekist ~~murderer~~ Mamulov. After that we often saw them. Our wing was considered the "sick wing," but in fact it was used for special isolation. In it, for example, were two mysterious physicists, <sup>and</sup> a colonel-doctor who had formerly worked at some institute where bacteriological preparations for sabotage and military purposes were manufactured. Yevgeniya Alliluyeva, sister of Stalin's deceased wife, Ordzhonikidze's brother, Lyalikov who was an eye-witness to and testified for the Germans on the Katynskiy crime by the Chekists, and other "specially dangerous" prisoners also served there.

On 29 October 1959, two and a half years after my full rehabilitation (of which I had known nothing), I was freed from prison, but without the right to return to Poland, my native land.



At this time Raul Vallenberg was still in cell No 23, but Mamulov had been replaced by former secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party Shariya. I saw them walking in the yard many times too.

In 1967 I learned from Butova, the chief doctor at Vladimir Prison, that after 25 years of imprisonment Simon Gogoberidze was freed and lived at home in Tbilisi. I went to see him and when we met, of course, asked him about those who had remained in prison after me. Simon said that Mamulov and Shariya were no longer at Vladimir, but that the Swede Raul Vallenberg was still in cell No 23 with some new fellow that wore a colonel's gray karakul papakha [fur hat].

Until recently this was my latest information on the tragic fate of the noble Swede, a victim of the cruel and lying murderers who enthusiastically support human rights in Chile and on the West Bank of the Jordan.

But just recently I received new information. Yan Kaplan, a 65-year-old Muscovite who was imprisoned for his desire to go to his only daughter in Israel, saw Raul Vallenberg in the hospital of Butyrskaya Prison in Moscow in the summer of 1975. There is no doubt of this. Yan Kaplan, who was freed for medical reasons after two years of imprisonment, talked to his daughter Anna Bilder, living in Tel Aviv, on the telephone. Wanting to reassure her, he said, "Don't worry about my health. I have only been in prison two years and I feel fine. At the hospital of Butyrskaya Prison I saw a Swede who has been serving more than 30 years and he looks alright."



Just recently I read a letter that Kaplan sent to one of his relatives in the United States where he repeats the same phrase about a "Swede who has been serving more than 30 years and he looks alright." On 2 January 1979 I gave a copy of this letter to Mr. Friedman, Swedish General Counsel in New York, to send to the Swedish ministry of foreign affairs.

In conclusion, I want to appeal to the readers of NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO: those of you who were in Soviet prisons and know something about Raul Vallenberg, report it to the Swedish authorities through the general counsel or to me through the editors of the newspaper.

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CSO: 8044